Constitution and Fugitive Slaves.... No. V.

To the Editor of The Tribune Does the Constitution confer on Congress legislative power in respect to the capture and delivery of Fugitive Slaves? We think not. In No. 4 of this series we gave a part of the argument on which we base this opinion. Let us now continue it.

The Federal Government is strictly a chartered establishment, deriving all its powers from the Constitution, and limited wholly to its grants .-This was necessary, not to swallow up and subvert the rights of the States on the one hand; and yet on the other, to create a government of sufficient power for national purposes. To fix this point beyond all question, it is expressly declared that all powers not delegated to the General Government and not prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States respectively. Hence Federal legislation must lie strictly within the limits of chartered powers, or it is not authorized by the Constitution. Congress has no more right to exceed those limits, than it has to contradict or nullify an express provision of the charter. The moment it passes beyond them, it invades the powers reserved to the States respectively, and expressly denied to the Federal Government.

How then are the powers of Federal legislation bestowed; and what are they? In Article 1, Section 1, Clause 1, it is provided that "All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States." These powers are given by special clauses found in different parts of the Constitution and referring in express words to specific subjects, and by the eighth Section of the first article. The eighth section contain eighteen distinct clauses. The first seventeen state grants of express power, describing so many particular subjects in regard to which Congress may legislate. The eighteenth and last clause of the same section contains the grant of implied powers. It authorizes Congress " to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Con-stitution in the Government of the United States, or any department, or officer thereof.

or any department, or officer thereof." In regard to this clause on which are based the implied powers of Congress, Judge Story remarks:

"The plain import of this clause is, that Congress shall have all the incidental and instrumental powers, necessary and proper to carry into execution all the express powers. It neither enlarges any power specifically granted; nor is it a grant of any new power to Congress. Whenever, therefore, a question arises concerning the Constitutionality of a particular power, the first question is, whether the power be expressed in the Constitution. If it be, the question is decided.—

If it be not expressed, the next inquiry must be. If it be not expressed, the next inquiry must be, whether it is properly an incident to an express power and necessary to its execution. If it be, then it may be exercised by Congress. If not, Congress cannot exercise it." Moulton's Constitution of Conference of the conference of t tutional Guide, p. 43.

This gives the true rule for expounding the

grants of power made in the Constitution. If the power be granted in express words, this ends the question. If it be not so granted, then two things must be shown. First, there must be shown somewhere in the Constitution the grant of an express power to the Federal Government; and then, secondly, it must be shown that the power to be exercised is necessary as an incident for carrying into execution that express power. If the argument fail on either point, then the power claimed as being implied, is not constitutional, and cannot be exercised by Congress.

With these principles before us, let us see, whether the Constitution beatows on Congress any legislature power in respect to the capture and delivery of Fugitive Slaves.

The first question is, whether this is done in express words. It is not done in the first seven-teen clauses of the eighth section of the first article, which contain " the foregoing powers" re-ferred to in the eighteenth clause. Not one of these "foregoing powers" has the remotest rela-tion to the subject of Fugitive Slaves. Neither is it done in any other clause of the Constitution, which in czyress words makes a grant of legislative power to Congress. We look in vain for such a clause, since none is to be found. Hence, there is no express grant of legislative power having reference to this subject. Here it may be asked: Is not the clause itself referring to Fugitive Slaves, an express grant of legislative power to Congress? Let us read it, and then judge. to Congress? Let us read it, and then judge.—
"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." Now, will any man, in his sober senses, call this an express grant of legislative power to Congress?—We think not. It does not appear from the provision that there is any such legislative body in the nation. The only parties mentioned, are the Fugitive Slave, the legal claimant, and the States—the State from which, and the State into which, the slave has made his escape. The clause in express words confers no power on any legislative body whatever; neither does it in express words provide the method of its own execution. It to Congress? provide the method of its own execution.
simply declares, that the Fugitive Slave shall no
be discharged, but shall be delivered. be discharged, but shall be delivered up on claim of his legal owner. If a clause had been added, of his legal owner. If a clause had been added, saying, "Congress may pass any laws necessary to the execution of this provision," or using other words to the same effect, then there would have been an supress grant of legislative power. But in the absence of such words, there is no such grant, unless we assume what all other parts of the Constitution abundantly disprove, that express grants of legislative power are made where they are not expressly mentioned. This would make the national charter both a strange and an exceedingly dangerous instrument. We lay it ceedingly dangerous instrument. We down, therefore, as a true proposition, that is no grant of power in reference to this subject made in express words.

Failing to find an express power, we come to the second question: Does the Constitution con-fer on Congress an implied power of legislation in the premises? Remember that an implied in the premises? Remember that an implied power is always drawn from an express power, being involved in it as an instrumental incident. These express powers are bestowed on the three departments of the General Government—the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial. In then one or the other of these we must find an express power having reference to the case of Fugitive Slaves before we can affirm the implied rows of Comparate Indicate in the three in the same of Comparate Indicate in the case of Comparate Indicate Indic

Fugitive Slaves before we can affirm the implied power of Congress to legislate in the premises.

Congress is one department of the Federal Government and may therefore exercise such implied powers as are necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers expressly granted to it. It may derive implied powpressly granted to it. It may derive implied powers from its own express powers. But, as we have just seen, Congress has by the Constitution no express power of legislation in respect to the delivery of Fugitive Slaves. Hence, as one "department" of the General Government, it cannot derive from itself an implied power. It wants the essential condition of such a power, namely, an express power. Indeed, if it had this, there would be no need of seeking an implied power, since the expressed power would cover the whole question.

At this point the question may be started ongress an implied power of legislation to carry into execution all the provisions and clauses of the Constitution, and, therefore, the one in respect to the delivery of Fugitive Slaves. The Constitution itself states no such dostrine.-It does not say, that Congress may make laws to carry into execution all the provisions and clauses of this instrument. It says, Congress may pass laws to carry into execution "the foregoing Powers, and all other POWERS vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof." This is the express language used in stating the doctrine of implied powers. Hence, if there are clauses, as implied powers. Hence, if there are clauses, as there are several, which are not grants of Federal power, Congress cannot build upon those clauses an implied power of legislation. The effort to do this would fill our system with confusion, and bring the Federal Government in conflict with State rights and State duties. In article 1, sec-tion 2, clause 4, it is provided, that "When va-Cancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill up such vacancies." Can Congress by legislation carry this clause into exe cution? Plainly not. The duty is imposed on the executive of the State, and could not be discharged by Congress except in express contra-diction of the provision itself. In the same article, section 3, clause 2, it is provided, that if vacancies

happen in the Senate "during the recess of the happen in the Senate "during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies." Here is another clause, which such vacancies." Here is another clause, which Congress cannot carry into execution, since the agency thereof is lodged with State authority. so also the clause in respect to fugitives from justice, obviously refers to State agency. Hence, the principle is not true, that Congress has an ed power of legislation in respect to all th clauses and provisions of the Constitution. such doctrine is taught by the instrument itself. Some of its clauses, both in term and in their nature, are to be executed by State officers, which is one reason why they are sworn to support the Constitution of the United States. Hence, again, no implied power to legislate in respect to Fugi-tive Slaves can be inferred from a greater implied power to legislate in respect to all the provisions of the Constitution. The principle is false, not authorized by the Constitution itself. If adopted and carried out, it would ruin our Republican system, and often bring Congress in conflict with that Constitution which gives it all its powers.— The simple truth is, that all implied powers of legislation are drawn wholly and only from ex-press grants of power to the Federal Government; and hence where there are no such grants, there

are no implied powers.

Thus we have as yet failed to find any constitutional authority for Federal legislation in respect to the recovery of Fegitive Slaves. No such authority for Federal legislation in respect to the recovery of Federal legislation in constitutions. thority is given to Congress in express terms— none, in the false assumption of an implied power by legislation to carry into execution all

e provisions of the Constitution. We turn next to the executive department of the Federal Government. Can we here find any constitutional authority for legislation on this sub-If so, then we must have in the Constitution an express power, giving the President authority, and making it his duty, to attend to the business of arresting and delivering up Fugitive Slaves. Were this the case, then Congress might derive an implied power of legislation from the grant of express, power to the President slave. grant of express power to the President, since he is an "officer" of the Federal Government, with specified powers and duties. There is, how-ever, not the remotest reference to the subject of Fugitive Slaves in the grants of power made to the President, or the duties assigned to his office, Hence, from this source Congress can derive no implied power of legislation. True, the Presi-dent swears to support the Constitution; but, he swears to support it as a President, exercising the powers and discharging the duties by the Constitution assigned to thim. His oath of office

surely creates no power.

Failing to find the constitutional authority for legislation on the subject in question in either the legislative, or the executive department of the Goneral Government, we come in the last place to the Federal Judiciary This will be examined HUMAN RIGHTS.

To Doctors of the Lower Law. The Independent contains the following,

which we trust Rev. Dr. Spencer or Dr. Adams will undertake to answer :

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE MESSRS. EDITORS: I have lately listened with much interest to the able and eloquent sermon of Rev. Dr. A, on obedience to the Law and the Constitution. As I am at this time in a peculiar and perplexing situation, and as the principles of that discourse may throw some light upon the path of duty, I beg leave to state my situation to that reverend gentleman, and ask his advice and

About three months ago my son and daughter were on board the brig Liberty on her, voyago from Boston to Smyrna. While off the coast of Tunis the vessels was wrecked in a sudden storm, and it was with great difficulty that the passengers and crew escaped to the shore with the loss of all their property. They were immediately seized and enslaved by the Bedouins. My children became the property of a wealthy Turk, who was previously the owner of more than a hundred slaves. My son, who is about twenty-two years of age, was employed as assistant gardener, and though not excessively overworked, was yet in an extremely painful situation, being poorly fed and subject to severe beatings at the caprice of harsh master. His chief trouble and anxety, however, were about his sister, who was three years younger than himself, and who, he was told, immediately after they had been purchased in the market and brought to their new home, would in ten days be taken into the harem of their master, and made his ninth wife. This fate seemed to him worse than death. He was told that the law, which had been in force from time immemorial, made all white persons who were shipwrecked on the coast slaves, and permitted the owner to take such females as were young and attractive to bis harem.

The new residence of my children was only a

mile from the sea, and the situation very naturally led my son to endeavor to contrive some way of escape. He found among his fellow slaves an American sailor who had been in that situa-tion many years, and who had accidentally learn-ed that their master's guns and ammunition were ed that their master's guns and ammunition were in a room accessible from the outside, and who knew that a sail-boat was kept in a convenient place, and was not guarded. They decided to arm themselves and try to escape at a little after midnight that night. With extreme difficulty my son contrived to see his sister, and engaged her to try to accompany them. Everything seemed to favor them until they found themselves within a few rods of the boat. They then saw they were pursued by their paster and another pan were pursued by their master and another man who were only armed with swords and clubs.—
They called to them to stop, and told them that
they were lawfully their slaves, and must return they were lawfully their slaves, and with a gun, with them. My son, who was armed with a gun, fired at his master and killed him, when the other law are the attempt to recapman, discouraged, gave up the attempt to recap-ture them. They soon got on board the boat, and in a few hours were on board an American vessel bound for New-York.

Now I must confess that, until I heard Dr. A.'s

sermon, I had not even thought that my son had done wrong in thus escaping from slavery, and rescuing his sister from a situation worse than death. But my views are changed. I now real-ize that my children were lawfully slaves, and were bound to "submit themselves to their mas ters. The reasoning of that able discourse is convincing and imperative. My poor children were guilty of resistance to law; and what I at first viewed as justifiable self defense, I am now compelled to regard as murder. Instead of being grateful to the Captain of the vessel who took them on board and brought them home, I must

now regard him as an accomplice.

What shall my children do? I do not see how they can make any atonement to the law they have broken, except by returning to Tunis and surrendering themselves to justice. My heart is agonized at the thought of the bastinado and the torture which by Tunisian law await my son, and the horrible fate of my poor daughter. I therefore beg the reverend and learned Doctor to tell me what they ought to do.

Conscience.

Vagrant Girls.

Mr. Editor: It was a remark of Sydney Smith in a review of the works of Lord Byron, that the moral sense of the community slept in apathy through a term of years, until, aroused by some severe shock, it fermented, and then went quietly to sleep again for the same term longer.

The truth of this statement has lately been signally realized in this community in regard to the practices of the vagrant girls who swarm the crowded business part of our City through the day.

The Report of the Chief a few months since on the subject appalled the most thorough advocates of human depravity, and the pulpit and the press teemed with the extremest ejaculations of horror at the development, together with commendations of the authorities for the discharge of so painful a duty as acquainting the citizens with the revolt

But what if the keen outbreak of public senti-ment, which succeeded the Report, has been so lightly regarded that the evil, so far from being swept away with the besom of destruction, when away with the besom of destruction, which the sword of the magistrate was created to do has been tolerated, and by total indifference, connived at to such a degree, that the evil has ripened to a system of the vilest iniquity.

Let our citizens say that reform on this subject suggested shall be reform realized to our common sense and observation, while we plead now not for the reserve of young siris from destruction.

for the rescue of young girls from destruction which, by neglect, is now almost ruin, but for ou young men who are daily and hourly entrapped to their hopeless ruin, and we shall feel that the moral sense of the community is sometimes efficient, and that the olive branches around our tables are not readily to become vipers in our bosoms. Gerta. Aerial Navigation.

Some days ago we alluded to a notice in an evening paper of a solution of the problem of Aerial Navigation, founded upon mathematical calculations. We are at present, possessed of better information, both concerning the project and its author. The latter is a friend of ours, N FILOPANTI, late member of the Constituent Roman Assembly. We are enabled by him to give our readers a summary sketch of his invention.

Both the aeronauts and the locomotive apparatus will be upheld by the ordinary means of buoyancy in the air, a bag filled with hydrogen gas; but it is an essential feature of the system that the form shall be both oblong and of colossal dimensions, in order to present the least comparative resistance to the air-the degree of resistance being proportional to the vertical section, and the latter to the volume, the volume growing like the cube of any homologous dimensi the section grows simply as the square. The mov the style of railroad locomotives, with necessar modifications; among which is a thick metalli wire not enclosing it. The locomotive will set in motion two mammoth pair of wings, composed of many rectangular parts, which stand vertically when they strike back, and horizontal when they

re returning. Prof. Filopanti has made elaborate and profound calculations, based upon experience and theory, to find the degree of the resistance of the air, the power of steam, and the quantity of fuel and water necessary to overcome that resistance; and what is the necessary size of the balloon, or air ship, as he calls it, to support so enormous a weight. He directed his calculations to ascertain the conditions for obtaining a velocity of ten to twelve miles in quiet air, at a slight elevation above the ground; or even to make his way (of course at a less speed) in a moderate wind blowing either directly or obliquely against the prow of the vessel. Should the wind be both contrary and of a velocity greater than ten or twelve miles per hour, the air ship would retrograde, and de

scend at the nearest station.

It is desired that the first aerial voyage be made from New-York to Philadeldhia on the Anniversary of American Independence. Prof. F. however, will not make his scheme the object of any interested view. He suggests that the cessary funds be raised by subscription in both ities, and entrusted to a committee; paid tickets of admission will not be issued.

If the invention, by further improvements, should prove a practicable and cheap means of conveyance, he intends applying for a patent—not for himself, but for the benefit of European invited. grants, to be carried from our Atlantic shores to the interior parts of the United States, and to be

mssisted in agricultural enterprises.

M. Filopanti thinks favorably of Mr. Wise's project, and is of opinion that both the distinguished aeronaut's and his own discovery will be the complement of each other. If so, the long-control of actions of agreetative would be atonce sought application of aerostatics would be at once an European American discovery.

A model of M Filopanti's invention has already

been constructed, and he will soon lecture upon it, first to a number of persons skilled in mathe-matics and then before the public.

Prof. F. has made himself favorably known to the scientific world, having occupied the chair of Hydraulics and Mechanics in the University of Hydraulics and Mechanics in the University of Bologna previous to the late revolution in Italy; and has also distinguished himself by a successful invention to prevent the inundations of rivers, which has been successfully applied to the river Po. If human ingeneity is absoluted to triumph over the difficulties surrounding the great problem of atmospheric navigation, it will be through the combined power of inventive genius and of the profundest resources of mathematical science. profoundest resources of mathematical science.

"Contracts"-Gas Monopoly.

To the Editor The impudent assumption of the late Common Council in their attempt to saddle this City with an expensive contract for eighteen years, for supplying gas, has created a great sensation in our heavily-taxed community, as might have been expected, from any subject appealing so directly to the pocket. Landholders in Weehawken, Ho. boken, Jersey City, Staten Island, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Bushwick, Ravenswood, Astoria, &c. generally approve the vetoed contract, as well as every scheme that shall squeeze as many citizens out of New-York into the surrounding cities and villages as possible. But there is a far higher concern than the pecuniary interest in this matter. To me, it seems to strike at the vitality of Representative Government. If the political scents we annually elect shall be allowed to fet ter their constituents for eighteen years, I see nothing in the principle assumed that shall restrain them from binding us eighty or eight hunired years—except possibly a sense of propriety or modesty. The bare statement shows that it would be too absurd to be endured, even under

monarchical sovereignty.

The theory of Representative Government denies the power of any Legislative body to make a valid contract beyond the period of its own existence. If this were not the true theory of the case, these bodies might soon legislate away all popular sovereignty, and vest incorporations, and even individuals, with all the great interests of The political servants of the people chosen as legislators, may make laws and con tracts, which their successrs, fresh from the peo-ple, may consider good, and proper to be continu-ed, not because those things were instituted by their predecessors, but because the present wants or wishes of the people require the continuance. Representative Government not only denies

right of such ephemeral agents of the people to bind the Commonwealth beyond the term of their appointment, but must deny even to the entire people, if such unanimity were possible, the right to bind succeeding generations, or even what may be termed the same generation, but for avery short time, comparatively; or else in vain was uttered the Declaration of '76, which proclaimed certain self evident truths to be "inalenable."

Some example seems to be needed now and then, to prevent the creatures of law from forgetthen, to prevent the creatures or law from torget-ting their creator, and induce "a frequent recur-rence to first principles." More usurpation and violation of Constitutional right have been per-petrated by the legislative branches of govern-ment, National and State, than all the others to

Whitney's Railroad to the Pacific. In the House of Representatives on Monday a

motion to suspend the rules in order to introduce a resolution granting the use of the House to Asa Whitney, to explain his project for a Railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific, resulted as follows

Lake Michigan to the Pacific, resulted as follows:
Yeas—Messes Albertson, Allen, Alston, Ashe, Ashmun,
Beil, Bennett, Boker, Booth, Howdon, Boyd, Breck, Brisdin, Brooks, A. G. Brown, W. J. Brown, Buel, Burrows,
Butler, Cabell, G. A. Caldwell, J. P. Caldwell, Calvin,
Cempbel, Chandier, Ciarke, Cievelani, Cobb, Cole, Concer, Corwin, Daniel, Danner, Deberry, Dickey, Dinmick,
Distey, Doty, Evans, Ewing, Featherston, Fich, Fowier,
Freedley, Fuller, Gerry, Glimore, Goodenow, Gormon,
Gott, Gould, Hammond, Harlan, Hay, Haymond, Hibbard,
Hillard, Holladay, Houston, W. T. Jackson, A. Johnson,
J. L. Johnson, Juhan, Kaufman, Levin H. Mann, J. Mann,
J. L. Johnson, Juhan, Kaufman, Levin H. Mann, J. Mann,
Marshall, Mason, Matteson, McClernand, McDonald, McGaughey, McKlasotk, McLanahan, McLane, McLean,
McWillie, Meacham, Meade, Morris, Morrison, Morton,
Ogle, Olde, Outisw, Peaslee, Peck, Pheenix, Pinnan, Powed, Reed, Risley, Robbins, Ir., Robinson, Rockwell, Rose,
Rumsey, Ir. Sawtelle, Scharmerhorn, Scholeran, Stephord, Spading, Sprague, Stanly, Stanton, Stephens, Stetaon,
Sweetser, James, Thompson, Tuck, Underhill, Van Dyke,
Walden, Waldo, Waltins, White, Whittlesey, Williams,
Wilmot, Woodward, Wright—129.

Nays—Messes, Alexander, Averett, Bayly, Beale, Bowlin, Bullard, Burt, Cable, Chiegman, Colcock, Danner, Duer,
Duccan, Gliddines, Gilbert, Green, Grimoul, Hail, Haralson,
J. G. King, J. A. King, La Sere, Lefeler, McDowell,
McMallen, McQueen, Miller, Millson, Morse, Orr, Ons, Parker, Phelps, Richardson, Root, Ross, Sackett, Seddon, ElBott, A. Evans, Gentry, Hackett, Halloway, Hamilton,
Uninge, Wentworth,—55.

Absent Van Nor Vorting,—Anderson, Andrews, Raker,
Bay, Bingham, Bissell, Bocock, Bowie, Briggs, Cartier,
Casey, Crowell, Divon, Dunban, Durkes, Edmundson, ElBott, A. Evans, Gentry, Hackett, Halloway, Hamilton,
Hampton, S. W. Harris, Bosgiand, Holmes, Jones, G.
Hempton, S. W. Harris, Bosgiand, Holmes, Jones, G.
Hompton, S. W. Harris, Bosgiand, Holmes, Jones, G.
Hompton, Teombs, Wellborn, Widdrick, Young—49.
T YEAS -Mesers. Albertson, Allen, Alston, Ashe, Ashmun.

The rules having been suspended, the resolution was adopted granting the use of the House to Mr. Whitney for next Saturday evening.

NAVAL .- The U. S. Steamer Hetzel, Lieut. Commanding Rogers, arrived at Key West on the morning of the 29th ult. from the Coast....U. S. survey steamer Walker, Lieut. Com's Alden, from Baltimore, bound to Mobile, touched at Key West for feel on the 89th alt.

From the Rio Grande-Frontier Defenses.

EAGLE PAST. (Rio Grande,) Nov. 4, 1850. No. 1V.1 As the inevitable sequence of the non-system, non-communication delinquences of which I accuse the successive Administrations of Mr. Polk and Gen. Taylor, and by which so many lives have been and are at this hour being sacrified, the whole line of settlement along the Rio Bravo is thrown in retrograde, and the avenues, which should speedily stretch across the entire Continent, infinitely retarded. The mail-routes and the electric chords that should unite the Far West with the extreme East in their cordial, harmonizing grasp, are but a dream of the future, when but for this lapse they would be a near and tangible reality. Here, at Eugle Pass, now known by pri. vate, yet conclusive, trial to be but a short two hundred miles from the safe, healthy, land-locked harbor of Corpus Christi, we are still destitute of malls, provisions, as well as a safe connection with the Coast. Yet it need cost the Government no more care or expense than to say to the Military authorities here, "There may be a Post-office at Fort Duncan and your express may as well convey the general mail when it rides with the weekly reports."-The officers here have been more kindly disposed toward the citizens, and more willing to take trouble for their benefit, than those whose more especial duty it is to guard and advance the interests of these pioneer settlements.

But pass we these sins of mail-route omissions, to remark how consistent in its inconsistency is this random no-plan of frontier defense. There is no communication where it is most obviously neces. sary, and it naturally follows that whatever of the kind does exist is disjointed and ill arranged for the purposes of promptitude and economy. I will not dwell upon the secondary fact, that all the Commissary supplies are dispatched to the interior ports at one-third more expense than need be, in consequence of the circuitous roads and reshipments that attend their ill-adjusted course. The main and prominent fact that the whole country suffers by it, in life and advancement, is more pertinent to the discussion, and that has been pressed upon the General Government by the common acclaim of soldiers and citizens, and with as much result as if it had been addressed to the moon.

The right force was never allowed the commanding officer. He was not enabled nor permitted to adopt an ample and sufficient plan, and he had to station his meager, helpless Infantry-not where strength was most needed, but where he could-so as to save the country the disgrace of having the Indians devour them, instead of their disposing of the Indians. The distinct and straight-forward plan was to

draw a cordon of rangers, well flanked at important points of ingress and egress, such as Eagle Pass, with posts of resorte and supply, in ade-quate force, all along the outer edge of the region I have heretofore described as the favorite range Indian forsys. To maintain a well connect well-sustained barrier of mounted men along the upper line of incursions, with occasional posts on the Rio Bravo, and with a couple of small but sprittable and well arrelated steamers to traverse sufitable and well are interested scamers to traverse tacessantly the whole navigable length of the river, would scarcely exceed the present outlay of the War Department in this quarter; yet this done would relieve effectually a thousand miles of From the Pecos to the Gulf, all the agricultural country between the Nueces and the Rio Bravo would at once be opened to rapid set-

tlement and self-protection.

Direct communication with the sea should be opened from Santa Fé, and this line of light and safety should intersect with others from the navigable heads of the Arkansas and Red Rivers, if not also one from the Missouri, with an inflexion that will touch Oregon through Descret. (Ah, I. forgot the poor Mormons were not permitted by Republican generosity to name the child of their own creation-through Utah.) Then the nearest line from the navigable head of the Missouri should be traced and guarded to the Pacific, not less than the line from Santa F6 should be carried on through the yet unexplored region beyond the Gila, as directly as may be, to the Pacific.—
These lines would so cross and overlook the wild-These lines would so cross and overlook the wildest and widest Indian range, in the heart of our vast domain, that long Indian wars would be out of question for the future. In preventive policy alone would be a saving of money, even if, as seems the fashion, the wast of life among our fellow beings is not worth taking into account.

The judicious employment of the Engineer

Corps and Military force we now maintain, and the temporary block houses required along these lines, need not beggar the country. Neitzer of them will cost from first to last more than a shipof the line than we give to the mo our foreign embassies in ten years. If we take a cool, unsenatorial look at the alternative, almost any plain republican would say that the welfare of our tens of thousands of California emigrants is almost as interesting to us as the state of the Emperor of Russia's health, or the happy issue of the christening of Queen Victoria's last baby; and that is about all the business of our diplomats. Their appointments consume the time and means which are withheld from the rescue of our perishing emigrants to the Pacific, and the press never lisps a word of admonition. We have aunever lisps a word of admonition. We have au-thentic knowledge of twenty-three women and children, and probably more than that number of men, being eaten, literally cooked and eaten— and in some cases they were doubtless killed to be eaten, by their starving and delirious compan-lons when wandering and lost on the trackless route to the Pacific, yet what member has risen in his place and manfully roused Congress from its mire of partyism to lind a remedy The Public Lands, that a wise, well digested

system of communication and defense would bring into market, would quit the cost. The landless men who would, on proper and liberal invitation, go to plant homes and all the wealth of civilized industry in the heart of the wilderness, would of themselves radiate a noble embroidery of defensive settlements over the blank and uprotected expanse that now divides the Atlantic States expanse that how divides the Atlantic States from their blooming young sisters on the Pacific. These lines are also essential to the completeness of our Mail Service. The Gulfof Mexico can then exchange greetings with Oregon and California through Utah and Santa Fc. The Great Lakes will regularly send their messages of sisterly love to the Pacific, and the Valley of the Mississippi will embrace them all as she repeats the joyful tidings of Union to the Atlantic. When the partizan disposal of the most atterly valuess Chargeship is made to give way to this vast and pressing home interest, my respect for the patriotism and statesmanship of Congress will be immeasurably increased; and when I hear of some "eloquent eader in the cause of Humanity, pleading at that bar as a brother man should plead, for the enfran-chisement of the 50,000 Peon Slaves of New-Mexico, I shall believe the popular dream of hon-est Free Sollism—is not all a dream. CORA MONTGOMERY.

SUFREMACY OF THE LAW -The Peoria (III.) Democratic Press gives us some further particulars of the attempt, by a mob to murder the two prisoners-Brown and Williams. That paper prisoners—Brown and Williams. That paper says that Brown's cell was first opened, and a fellow rushed forward to bring him out: but the prisoner, with that cool and steady courage which distinguishes him, had prepared himself during the row, with a simple and effective weapon. Instead of a solid stone sill to the door, the space had been filled with pieces of rock laid in mortar One of these loosened by the efforts to force the door, he had put into the leg of an old pair of pantaloons, which tied at the foot, thus gave him a slung shot, which he knew but too well how to use. With which, tied at the foot, thus gave him a slung a which he knew but too well how to use. We one blow he laid his assailant at his feet, out the scalp very severely. This warm reception rather cooled the leaders. Williams, however, who offered no resistance, was dragged out of his cell into the hall, and left there, that another effort might be made to capture Brown. He de-clared he was willing to be hung like a man, but he would not be strong up like a dog, and swore he would fight to the last. A plank was thrust in; he secured it. One fellow, making a shield of a piece of board, advanced to the attack, but Brown's quick eye saw the vulnerable point, and the fellow received a blow over the knuckles, which sent him back howling. Another man threw a crow-bar lengthwise, which was also secured by the prisoner. Brown thinks his efforts to preserve the majesty of the law, and to teach the mob their duty to the Government, should be

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

OFFICIAL | Board of Aldermen. STATED SESSION TUESDAY, Jan. 15. Present-Morgan Morgans, Esq. President Aid. Griffin, Dodge, Sturtovant Oakley, Chapman, Smith, Ball, Haws, Miller, Shaw, Cook, Bard, Delamater, Frank-lin, Concklin and Dodley. The minutes of the last meeting meeting were read and

pproved.

By Ald. Surrevant—Petitions.

By Ald. Surrevant—Petition of Engine Co. 12 to have a indrant placed nearly in front of their Engine House.

Whereupon Ald. Surrevant presented the following

Resolution, viz.

§ Resolution of Empire Engine Company 42, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the sum of 65 dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefore, which was adopted on a division, viz.

§ Add. Griffin, Dodge, Surrevant, Oakley, Chapman, the President, Ald Griffin, Dodge, Surrevant, Oakley, Chapman, the President, Ald Smith, Hawe, Miller, Shaw, Goos, Delamater Franklin and Doeley-14.

By Aid. Delamater—Petition of Robert Handly, to be paid for dock timber covered us at the foot of Walaut at in lilling up the allp, which was referred to the Street Commissioner.

milisioner.

An invitation was received from Abram Longbottom to inspect a machine of his invention for the manufacture of gas, which was accepted.

Aid. Surrevent presented the following Resolution, which was adopted, vizi.

Resolved, That (if the Board of Assistants concur) a Special Committee of five from each Board be appointed to meet the Hon. Hamilton Fish late Governor of the State of New-York, on his return from the field of his labors at the seat of Government, and tender him the use of the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, to receive the greetings of welcome from his fellow citizens.

from his fellow citizens.

Whereupon, the President appointed Ald, Startevant,
Franklin, Griffin, Dodge, Bard such Committee on the part

Haws presented the following Resolution, which Ald. Haws presented the second was adopted, vir.

Resolved, That the Counsel of the Corporation be directed to inquire if there are or have been any violations of Chapter 27, title 8, article 4 of the Revised Statutes of this State relating to Locateles.

Ald. Dodge presented the following Resolution, viz:

Resolved, That Piers 19, 22, 21 and 22 East River be extended to the exterior line, which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

REFORTS.

mittee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

The Committee on Police presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Assistants in paying bill of Dr. Carpenter, for medical services—which was concurred in on a division, viz: Affirmative—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Startevant, Oakiev, Chapman, the President, Ald. Smith, Haws, Miller, Shaw, Cook, Delamater, Franklin and Dooley—14

The Committee on Police presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Assistants in paying bill of Dr. Budd for medical services—which was concurred in on a division, viz: Affirmative—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Startevant, Oakley, Chapman, the President, Ald. Smith, Haws, Miller, Shaw, Cook, Bard, Delamater, Franklin and Dooley—13.

Decley—15.

The Committee on Police presented a report in favor of paying bills of Drs. Owen Sweeny, Alanson S. Jones and John H. Ross, for medical services—which was adopted on a division, viz: Affirmatice—Ald Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Onkley, Chapman, the President, Ald Smith, Haws, Miller, Shaw, Cook, Bard, Delamater, Franklin and Docks, Cook, Bard, Delamater, Franklin and

Dooley-15.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of expelling sundry members of the Fire Department—which was adopted.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of assigning to the use of Hose Co. No. 9 the house formerly occupied by Engine Co. No. 40 in Mulberry-st.—which was adopted.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of organizing a new Hose Company to be located in the house now occupied by Engine Company No. 20, in Cedar-st.—which was adopted.

Ald. Gribn moved a suspension of the rules, in order to present a pedition of Policemen for an increase of pay—which was carried.

The pedition was then considered, and, after being read,

which was carried.

The polition was then considered, and, after being read, Ald. Griffin presented the following Ordinance, viz. AN ORDINANCE.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of the York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as fol-

one: ♦1. The salary of Police Captains is hereby fixed at the

sum of \$750 per annum.

22 The salary of the Assistant Captains of Police is hereby fixed at the sum of \$550 per annum.

33 The salary of Sergenus and Farronnen or Fonce is
hereby fixed at the sum of \$550 per annum.

45 The salary of Doormen at Police Station Houses is
hereby fixed at the sum of \$500 per annum.

55 This ordinance shall take effect on the first day of Febroary, 1851.

oary, 1861.

(d. All ordinances heretofore passed in relation to the pay of Ceptains, Assistant Captains, Sergeants and Patrolujen of Police, and Doormen at Station Houses, are hereby re-

pealed.

Aid. Haws moved its reference to the Committee on Police, which was carried on a division viz: Affirmative-Ald. Surrievant, the President, Ald. Smith, Haws. Shaw, Gook, Delamater, Franklin, Concklin, Dooley-19. Negative-Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Oakley, Chapman, Ball, Miller, Bard-7.

Dard—1. A communication was received from the Secretary of the State Library acknowledging the receipt of various books presented to said Library by order of the Common Council—which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Secreary of the State Library acknowledging the receipt of various books presented to said Library by order of the Common Council—which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department submitting an ordinance to assess the cost of building receiving basins, &c. at the corner of South and Beckman sts—which was adopted on a division, viz. Aftir matire—Aid Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Oakley, Chapman, the President, Aid. Smith, Haws, Miller, Shaw, Cook, Bard, Delamater, Franklin and Dooley—15.

A communication was received from the Controller in answer to a resolution calling upon him for information in reference to moneys expensed for Common Schools. During the reading of the same Aid. Shaw moved that the further reading the dispensed with, and on leave presented the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That so much of the message of his Honor the Mayor as relates to the subject of the Common Schools of the City he referred to a Sciect Committee of this Board—which was adopted, and the President appointed Aid. Shaw Smith and Dooley and Committee, and that it be printed—which was carried.

A communication was received from the Controller transmitting the account current of the moneys received and paid by the Chamberian for the quarter preceding the first day of January, 1851—which was laid on the table and directed to be printed.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation transmitting the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Mayor is Nathan Copp—which

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation transmitting the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Mayor is Nathan Copp—which was ordered on file and directed to be printed.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Recairs and Supplies submitting estimates for onlarging the house of Hose Co. No. 38, with resolution awarding the contract therefor for carpenter's work to Atkinson & Folwell, and for mason's work to W. W. Owens—which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Ald. Bard moved that the Board do now adjourn, which was lost on a division, viz. Affirmative—Ald. Surfevant, Onkiey. Chapman, Bard. Delamater. Franklin. Concklin and Dooley—8; Negative—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, the Président, Ald. Smith, Bail, Haws, Miller, Shaw and Gook—9.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.

A report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices, in favor of paying to John I. Donne and John Fowler, \$50 each, in fail for extra services in their respective offices during the year 1859.

Ald Cook moved to refer the same to the Committee on

ach, in fall for extra services in their respective offices during the year 1859.

Ald. Cook moved to refer the same to the Committee on Salsaies and Offices, which was carried on a division, viz: Ald. Oakley, the President, Ald. Santh, Haws, Miller, Shaw, Cook and Brankling. Nepative—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Chapman, Bard, Delamater, Concklin, Dooley—7.

Ald. Delamater moved an adjournment, which was lost on a division, viz: Affirmative—Ald. Chapman, the President, Ald Shaw, Bard, Delamater Franklin, Concklin and Dooley—8. Negative—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Startevant, Cakley, Smith, Haws, Miller, and Cook—3.

Ald. Shaw moved an adjournment, which was lost on a division, viz: Affirmative—The President, Ald. Shaw, Bard, Delamater, Franklin, Concklin and Dooley—7. Negative—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Surrevant, Oakley, Smith, Ball, Haws, Miller and Cook—9.

Add. Griffin, Dodge, Surtevant, Oakley, Smith, Ball, Haws, Miller and Cook-9.

A report of the Committee on the Law Department, in favor of confirming the following Assessment lists, and appoining Abber Sanford Collector therefor, viz: For filling in and draining sunken lots lying between 45d and 45th stands the 9th and 16th avs.; for sewer built, in Batavia from rear the intersection of Jamess. to the Sewer in Roueveltst; for a Sewer built in Frankfort at from the Sewer in Jacob-st. to and through Cliff-at to Hague-st.; for a Sewer in Jacob-st. to and through Cliff-at to Hague-st.; for a Sewer in Jacob-st. to and through Cliff-at to Hague-st.; for a Sewer in Sub-st from 36 feet west of the westerly line of the 4th av. to and connecting with the Sewer in Madison av.; for regulating 40 feet wide through 16th av. between Bloomingdale Roud and 86th-st., and graveling 20 feet in width through its centre, which was concurred in on a division, viz: Affirmative-Ald, Griffin, Dedge, Sturtevant, Oakley, the President, Ald Smith, Ball; Haws, Miller, Shaw, Cook, Franklin and Dooley-15

A communication from the Street Commissioner, with a

the President, Ald. Smith, Ball; Haws, Miller, Shaw, Cook, Franklin and Dooley—13. A communication from the Street Commissioner, with a resolution appointing Almer Sanford collector of the assessment list for building a buikhead across Gouverneurslip, and filling up said ship; also for the assessment list for building a sewer in otherwente, from 21st to 23d sta, and in 21st st. from 7th to 5th avenue—which was concurred in on advision, viz: Affrensities—Ad. Griffin, Dodge, Surtevant, Oakley, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Haws, Miller, Shaw, Cook, Franklin, Dooley—13.

A resolution that 5th-st. from Avenue B to Lewisst, he lighted with gas.

Aid. Haws moved to refer the same, which was lost; the resolution was then concurred in.

Aid, Hawa moved to refer the same, which was lost; the resolution was then concurred in.

A resolution that from and after the first day of January, until the first day of May, 1851, the men employed to sweep the streets, so, be paid at the rate of 125 cents per hour-which was, on motion of Aid Miller, referred to the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

A preamble and resolution relative to the expediency of increasing the Tax on Theaters—which was, on motion, directed to be sent back to said Board.

Aid. Surrevant moved that the Board do now adjourn—which was carried.

Whereupon the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until to-morrow, 15th lost, at 5 o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

OFFICIAL! Board of Assistant Aldersien.

OFFICIAL.] Board of Assistant Aldermen.

STATED SESSION.... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14.

Present—A. A. ALVORD, E.S.I. President, in the Chair; Assistant Aid. Moore, Haley. Mabbatt. McCarthy. Boyce, Barr, J. B. Webb, J. Webb, Crane, Miller, Smith, Tieman, Pearsall, Sands, Ward, Bolster, Ely, Edwards.

By the President—Of James Salmon and others, to regulate and pave E. 16th-st. from Livingston-place to 1st-av.; also to fag sidewalks of 16th-st. from Livingston-place to Avenue A. To Committee on Streets.

By same—Of same and others, for sewer in E. 17th-st. from 1st-av. to Avenue A. To Committee on Severs.

By asme—Of same and others, for sewer in E. 16th-st. from Livingston-place to Avenue A. To same.

By Assistant Aid. Boyce—Of John Drake for reappointment as Commissioner of Deeds. To Committee on Salarica.

need as Commitseloner of Deeds. To Committee on Salaries.

By Assistant Aid. Edwards—Of Aifred West and others, to have 55d and 55d sta, opened from 8th av. to Hudson River, and 14th at from 19th av. to Hudson River. To Committee on Roads.

By same—Of James M. Baldwin, to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds. To Com. on Salaries and Offices.

By Assistant Aid. Edwards—Of James Millward, for remission of a portion of assessment charged on certain property. To Committee on Assessments.

Of the Committee on the Law Department, to confirm assessment list for draining and filling in sunken lots between 40th and 18th as and 5th ave. and appaining

About Sandford Collector therefor. Adopted by the fellowing vote aftermatine—The President, Assistant Ald. Moore, Haley Mabbatt, McCarthy, Boyce, Barr, J. V. Webb, J. Webb, Crain, Miller, Smith, Theman, Pearsall, Sands, Ward, Boister, Ely and Edwards.

By Assistant Ald Smith—That a pier 350 feet long be built at the foot of Stanton-st. E. R. To Commissioner on Wharres.

built at the foot of Stanton-et. E. R. To Commissioner of Wharves.

By Assistant Aid, J. B. Webb, with preamble alluding to lottery policy dealers, and their deleterious effect on the commission of the city—aleo to "a more genteed, apparently moral, fashionable, yet insiduous and dangerous species of gambling which has of late arisen under the plausable guise of parently in moral, fashionable, yet insiduous and dangerous species of gambling which has of late arisen under the plausable guise of parently in mechanicarts, but which really encourages the aris of the evil one"—and referring the distribution of the disputable means by which the \$31,000 worth of those "Artful tickets were sold during the past year," and apeaking of its ill effects on many who purchased chances, ac also alluding to "another vile species of lottery gambling" under the fascinating phase of furniture, jewedery, &c. called "Concert Lotteries," calculated to "convert all classes of our population including women and children classes of our population including women and children

Le also aliuding to "another vile species of lottery gambing" under the fascinating phase of farmiture, jewellery,
k. called "Concert Lotteries," calculated to "carvert ali
classes of our population including women and children
into an odious den of recklessa shandoned, and merollen
gamesters "—therefore resolved, that the subject master of
these presembles be referred to a specia Committee. Adopted, and Assistant Ald. J. B. Webb, Bolster and Smith
appointed said Committee.

By Assistant Ald. Crane—That Bank-st., from West to
Hudson at be repaired. Adopted.

By Assistant Ald McCarub—Thatthe Committee on Ordinances report on the propriety and expediency of pasing some law or ordinance to abolish the present system of
granting stags or omnibus licenses, or permits for running
or driving the same, and to establish some more just and
equitable system to regulate the same. Adopted.

By Assistant Ald Crane—That Amos su from West at to
Greenwisch av, be lighted with gas. Adopted.

By Assistant Ald. Edwards—That 9th av, between 414
and 65th sta be repaired. To Committee on Streets.

From the Controller, submitting Account Current of the
Chamberlain for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1850. Filed.

By Assistant Ald. Crane—Of J. C. & R. L. Suvens for

Chamberiain for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1869. Filed.

PETITION.

By Assistant Ald. Crane—Of J. C. & R. L. Stevens for permission to make alteration at the ferry racks, &c. at the Christopher-st. Ferry To Committee on Ferrica.

Return of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department for 1839. Confirmation concurred in.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. From the minutes.

RICHARD SCOTT, Clock.

CITY ITEMS.

GONE UP .- George W. Niles, the convicted lawyer, was yesterday morning taken from the City Prison in custody of Deputy Sheriff Miller, who conveys him to Sing-Sing.

COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER .- The presid ing Judge being unwell, it was stated, the Court adjourned till to day.

SUPREME COURT .- Application, we understand, was made to this Court, in relation to the case of Niles, but the Court, it is said, declined to inter HINTS TO PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS

-A Lecture was delivered before the Teachers' Association on Saturday evening, 11th inst. by Dr. E. P. Banning, on " The Human Voice-it Culture and the Causes and Prevention of Vocal Derangements in Public Speakers and Singers."

Long before the Lecturer commenced, the room in Trustees' Hall, corner of Grand and Elm-sts. was densely crowded by teachers and school officers with their familes. Among those present we noticed the County Superintendent and several members of the Board of Education.

The Lecture was as amusing as it was able and interesting. The Doctor went into somewhat of a critical analysis of the Philosophy of the Human Voice-its origin, motive power, the vocal organs, &c. The abdominal muscles were considered the motive power, the lungs and throat the mere conductor of the column of air expirated. The chest should remain passive while speaking or declaiming, and these muscles be brought into active operation by the mere force of the will. It was contended that there was no necessity what ever for speakers to become hoarse before the close of an address, no matter how lengthy such address may be, if they will not violate the plainest dictates of physiological principles as well as of sound common sense, by assuming improper postures, bending the body forward, cramping the chest and lungs, thus torturing the lungs and particularly the throat, and bringing on bronchitis and various other derangements of the vocal organs. (In connection with this, architects and the Church architecture of the day received some rough handling.) The upright posture, the attitude becoming an honest man-the expansion of the chest—the opening of the mouth, &c. would enable a healthy man to speak for hours without enable a healthy man to speak for hours without any real or apparent injury. This was humorously illustrated by several examples from the animal kingdom; and among others the audience were given a Democratic out-door ticket to as imaginative Frog Concert—a Concert in which the performers never become exhausted or had the bronchit's! The Doctor himself was a palpable illustration in support of his position; for after having spoken for about two hours, very often in the torse of a Stentor, his voice in reality seemed. the tones of a Stentor, his voice in reality seemed, as he said, to grow the clearer by the exercise It is impossible, however, in a brief sketch, to give an adequate idea of this highly interesting and practical Lecture. By invitation Dr. B. is to deliver another Lecture upon some other subject connected with Physiological Science, before the Association next Saturday evening.

OWNERS WANTED .- Officer Sutton, of the Mile venth Ward, on Tuesday morning found a black bear-skin robe, lined with rugget. It had no doubt bear skin robe, fined with rugget. It had no doubte been stolen from some physician's carriage. The owner can have it by applying at the station house.

—An owner is wanted at the Seventeenth Ward station house for four new shawls, takes from a boy, and supposed to be stolen.

SSEALING.—Samuel Esley was arrested on Tuesday evening for robbing the money drawer of Mr. Morgan, 5 Catherine st. He was committed for

examination.

—James Vincent, a black, was caught in the basement of house 63 Bleecker st. with a quantity of silver roled up in a towel. He was committed for examination. FINED.-Four persons in the Eleventh Ward

were on Tuesday fined \$2 each for throwing gar bage and ashes in the streets.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—It seems singular that on the property of the New-Jersey Exploring and Mining Company, about 12 miles from Dover, in this State—who it is well known possess one of the richest mines of red oxide of zinc in the world—there should also have recently been discovered the only mine, it is supposed, of phosphate of lime that has anywhere been found in a mass. It occurs in a vein of rock, one side of which is gneiss, the other, serpentine. The vein of phosphate of lime is about six feet wide at the surface, broadening as it descends. It has been ascertained to extend two miles in length. A specimen has been analyzed by Dr. Antisell, of New-York, who states it to contain 93 per cent. of pure phosphate of lime. to contain 93 per cent. of pure phosphate of lime.
It is, in fact, the same material as calcined bones,
dissolving entirely in muriatic acid. We have It is, in fact, the same material as calcined bones, dissolving entirely in muriatic acid. We have seen a specimen, but not the vein itself, and presume there is no doubt of its great value. It is an admirable manure, an article so widely needed through the State. In the vicinity, it must be largely useful, and its benefits can only be limited by the obstacles to cheap and easy transportation. These are the same as now possessed by the Zine. These are the same as now possessed by the Zine Company, namely, a cartage of three miles, to Hoptecong lake, down the lake to the Morris Canal, on which it may of course be easily transported to Newark and New-York. [Newark Adv. Without expressing any opinion as to the

Without expressing any opinion as to the political issues involved in the organization of the two branches of the Massachasetts Legislature, we feel a little professional pride in the result. Gen. Wilson, who has been made President of the Senate, vacated his editorial chair just in time to assume the chair he now fills. Mr. Knapp, the new clerk of the Senate, is a printer, at Lowell, where he has a job-office; he has also had some experience, we believe, of the bleasedness of editorial life. Mr. Banks, the Speaker of the House, has been an editor, and Mr. Josselyn, the Clerk, is well known as the former editor of the Bay State. Democrat, in this city, and as the present editor of the Bay State, published at Lynn. Quite a number of the Senators and Representatives have been or still are connected with the press.

Boston Pathfander.

Francis H. Storer, a student in the Cam bridge Scientific School, has discovered iodine in the ammoniacal liquor from the Boston Gas Works. The discovery is interesting as showing the probable existence of this substance in the waters which had supplied the plants which made up the coal formation.